## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Amend the paragraph found in the Summary of the Invention on page 3, lines 1-3 as follows:

In accordance with the various exemplary aspects of this invention, log-linear models are used wherein parameters may be trained with sparse or incomplete training data. The log-linear function receives the multitude of speech features obtained from the input speech and determines a posterior probability of each of a plurality of hypothesized linguistic units given the extracted multitude of speech features by applying the formula:

$$P(H_j \mid features) = P(w_1^k \mid o_1^T) = \prod_{i=1}^k P(w_i \mid w_1^{i-1}, o_1^T)_L$$

where:

 $\underbrace{\frac{H_{j} \text{ is a jth hypothesis that contains a sequence of word}}_{\text{(or other linguist unit) sequence}} w_{1}^{k} = \text{w1w2...wk}$ 

i is an index pointing to the ith word (or unit)

k is a number of words (units) in the hypothesis

 $\underline{T}$  is a length of the speech signal (e.g. number of frames)

 $\underline{w_{l}^{k}}$  is a sequence of words associated with the hypothesis  $\underline{H_{f}}$ , and

 $\underline{-o_{l}^{T}}$  is a sequence of acoustic observations.

with the conditional probabilities represented by a
maximum entropy log-linear model:

$$P(w_i \mid w_1^{i-1}, o_1^T) = \frac{e^{\sum_j \lambda_j f_j(w_i, w_1^{i-1}, o_1^T)}}{Z(w_1^{i-1}, o_1^T)} \underline{L}$$

where:

 $\lambda_1$  are parameters of the log-linear model,

f, are a multitude of features extracted,

and

Z is a normalization factor that ensures that Equation 2 is a true probability (will sum up to 1).